For Common Prosperity And Well-Being

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For Independence and Fraternity

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85,000 CHIANG TROOPS COMPLETELY CRUSHED IN LAKE TUNGTING AREA

ARMY HEROES GIVEN HONORS FOR EXPLOITS

988 Officers and Men Posthumously Conferred Orders of The Golden Kite

SOME IN PHILIPPINE DRIVE

Captain Yoshioka Receives Special Award for Feat In South China

The Order of the Golden Kite posthumously awarded 988 officers and men in the 52nd China Affair Army Award and the 12th Greater East Asia War Army Award has been announced by the War Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations under date of November 21.

These 988 departed heroes distinguished themselves in the Philippine campaign, the Ichang or other campaigns in North, Central or South China and were either killed in action or otherwise died in service.

Among the number are the late Captain Masaru Yoshioka, the late Corporal Soichi Honda and the late Lance Corporal Ichiro Motoyama, who will receive Shukunko or Special Distinction Honors.

Captain Yoshioka commanded a company in various engagements in South China and rendered meritorious services in many actions. Especially in the X X campaign, he led his unit against the right wing of the enemy's main strength in order to give support to the X X contingent and took it in the rear, thus wiping it out and frustrating the offensive plan of the enemy. For this service he has been awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite with Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Corporal Honda took part in the Philippine campaign. He commanded a raiding party against the enemy position at Bagac on the western coast of the Bataan Peninsula. Pushing through the jungle at pitch-black night he cut off the retreat of the enemy on the Moron-Bagac Highway and kept the enemy at bay, although his unit had been reduced to half, until the main force of the company arrived on the scene, thus enabling the Japanese to crush the enemy. In recognition of this service he has been conferred the Sixth Class Order of the Golden Kite with Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Lance Corporal Motoyama went on scouting duty preliminary to the attack on Hsiaolintien during the Ichang campaign. After making a careful reconnaissance of the chief enemy position there, he led the way for the attacking unit as orderly to attack the position before daybreak and advanced ahead of the unit in mowing down the fiercely-resisting enemy, thus occupying Hsiaolintien and paved the way for the crushing of the chief enemy position in that sector. For this action he has been awarded the Sixth Class Order of the Golden Kite with Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun.

U.S. GETS APPLICATION TO RUN 2 NEW AIR LINES

Operating Indian and African Routes Submitted by Export Air Line Company

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 16.—An application for the opening of two new air routes was submitted today to the United States Government by the Export Air Line Company of America, according to reports from Washington. The newly contemplated air routes are as follows:

Indian line: From United States across North Atlantic Ocean via Casablanca, Cairo, Basra, Karachi to Bombay.

African line: From United States across the Pacific via Natal to South and North Africa.

The officials of the Export Air Line Company state that several large transport planes with passenger capacity of 108 persons, flying distance of 6,500 kilometers and speed of 470 kilometers will be put into service on the above air lines.

The National Air Lines has also applied for permission to open a new route starting at Tampa, Florida, and connecting with Buenos Aires and Santiago, via Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo.

Funeral for Late Admiral

Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada reading a message of condolence at the funeral service held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall for the late Admiral Koichi Shiozawa.

FINAL RITES HELD FOR LATE ADMIRAL

Many Dignitaries Attend Funeral Services for Admiral Shiozawa

The Navy funeral for the late Admiral Koichi Shiozawa, member of the Supreme War Council, who died of illness on November 17, was held on Saturday with Admiral Koshiro Oikawa as chairman of the funeral committee.

The coffin bearing the remains of the distinguished admiral left the deceased's home at Kamiosaki, Shinagawa-ku, at 1:30 p.m. The procession with naval officers carrying the admiral's decorations before the coffin and followed by Satoshi Shiozawa, chief mourner, arrived at the Aoyama Funeral Hall amid the salute of a naval guard of honor.

The funeral hall was decked with floral wreaths granted by the Imperial Court and many other quarters. When the chairman of the funeral committee, chief mourner, members of the bereaved family, relatives, Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Admirals Keisuke Okada, Kantaro Suzuki, Kiyokazu Abo, Ryokitsu Arima, Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Teijiro Toyoda, Eisuke Yamamoto and Nobutake Kondo, General Kenji Doihara, Commander of the Eastern Army, General Ikutaro Inouye and other distinguished persons took their seats at the scene of funeral, the ceremony started.

Chief Priest Tetsuo Sugimura of the Seishoji Temple, Shiba-ku, led a band of priests who chanted sutras while the services were progressing.

Proxies of His Imperial Highness Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, His Imperial Highness Prince Asaakira Kuni and His Highness Prince Gin Ri paid their homage to the soul of the deceased.

A message of condolence was read by Navy Minister Shimada and, when the chief mourner stepped toward the altar before the coffin and burned incense, the guard of honor presented arms in honor of the lamented admiral. Incense burning was then made by Mrs. Suga Shiozawa, widow, Admiral Oikawa and many others present.

The funeral services ended at about 4:30 p.m.

NEW STUDENTS AT SHONAN

Will Take Up Study of Japanese Language

Domei

SHONAN, November 20.—Some 300 new students will be enrolled in the Nippon Language School here for the new term which commences shortly.

One hundred students will be enrolled for the primary grade courses, while 150 senior students (those who have passed a special course) will be given a research course.

Another 50 senior students will be placed in a higher grade school which gives special training to those intending to take up posts as tutors and interpreters.

Indonesians to Pray For Victory of Japan On War Anniversary

Domei

DJAKARTA, November 20.—All Moslems of Indonesia will offer simultaneously, prayers of gratitude for Indonesia's liberation from the Dutch yoke, as well as for the speedy and successful conclusion of the current war on the Islamic holiday "Idul Kerban" on December 8, which coincides with the anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. This decision was made by the Preparatory Committee for the establishment of Masjoeni (Indonesia Islamic Federation) at its conference yesterday. The meeting was attended by all Indonesian Islamic leaders and representatives of Moehammadiah and Nahdatoeloelana societies which are the two most important Mohammedan bodies in Indonesia.

STEAM ENGINE FOR PLANE INVENTED BY AMERICAN

Claims Non-Stop World Flight Possible; Swedish Experts See Idea Impracticable

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 16.—Louis Trotsky, an American inventor, announced that he has successfully made a steam engine for airplanes, according to Washington reports to the Aftonbladet.

This new steam engine is smaller in size than an internal combustion airplane motor, and any kind of oil ranging from crude oil to lard can be used as fuel. As it produces practically no vibration, the roar of an airplane when equipped with this engine and flying at an altitude of about 65 meters cannot be heard on the ground.

The inventor claims that with this engine, it is possible for a plane to make a non-stop around-the-world flight. Swedish experts, however, declare there is nothing practical in the idea for they state that as a steam engine needs a heavy boiler as well as much fuel, the carrying capacity of the plane equipped with it will become very small.

Argentina Bans U.S. Magazine

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 19.—Reflecting the ever-increasing pressure exerted on Argentina by the United States, American newspapers and magazines have recently started to publish with undiguised bluntness anti-Argentine propaganda. As the result, the Argentine Government today suddenly prohibited the sale of the American weekly magazine, Time, within the country although the reason for the Government order was not disclosed.

Netaji Visits Army School

Domei

NANKING, November 20.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, who is now in Nanking visited the Central Military Academy today accompanied by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China and inspected the exercises participated in by all the students there.

'NEW WORLD ORDER' SUGGESTED BY KUNG

Chungking Minister Says U.S., Britain Must Abandon Sense Of Racial Superiority

Domei

CANTON, November 20.—A curious declaration in favor of a new world order was made by Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan of the Chungking Government, according to a recent issue of the Ta Kung Pao published at Chungking.

Speaking at a press conference, Kung said:

"If we adhere to the old order in violation of the wishes of humanity, it would be impossible to establish a lasting peace of the world," which was construed as a dig at the Anglo-American world policy. Some ripples were caused in political circles over this pronunciamento on the part of the well-known pro-Anglo-American leader of the Chungking regime.

"The sacrifices made by Chungking in the last six years of war are tremendous," Kung is quoted by the Chungking journal as having said, "and had it been another anti-Axis nation that had been weighed down by such intolerable pressure, it would surely have collapsed. We certainly desire world peace but the peace must be founded on the freedom of all nations.

"Mankind is unanimous in hating war whether in the West or East, and if such a peace as is founded on a world justice acceptable to all can be formulated, the World War will at once come to a halt. Such a lasting peace would be utterly impossible if the United States and Britain persist in retaining their sense of racial superiority and their domination over a vast part of the world."

Thai Recognition Revealed

Domei

BANGKOK, November 19.—The Thai Government formally recognized the Provisional Government of Azad Hind which was founded on October 21, it was announced over the radio last night.

U.S. STILL MUM ON BIG DEFEATS IN S.W. PACIFIC

Knox Again Lies to Reporters Fleet Never Met Japanese Navy Since November 2

SILENT ON AIR BATTLES

Fears Fanned Up Morale Will Drop If Huge Losses Are Revealed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 19.—Other than admitting on Thursday the loss of just one cruiser, Northampton, the United States Government continues to say nothing of the losses suffered off Bougainville Island.

It is believed that the Washington Government is sticking to this policy because it fears that the fanned up morale of its people will take a sudden drop if they hear of the loss of more than 80 ships off Bougainville.

Lying again in his usual manner, Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, today told reporters, "The anti-Axis operations in the Pacific are progressing ahead of schedule. The American fleet is continuing to search for the enemy but has never encountered a Japanese surface fleet since November 2."

He continued to say nothing of engagements with the Japanese Air Units.

Mountbatten Takes Post

Domei

LISBON, November 19.—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, formally took his post today, according to reports from New Delhi.

Preparations for operations, however, apparently have not shown much progress, informed military circles in New Delhi being of the opinion that a considerable period of time will be required before the forces under Mountbatten will be able to move in a big counter-offensive against Japan.

The same quarters also believe that for the time being, Mountbatten will have his hands full putting his army in order and working out various other technical details.

Of Mountbatten's powers, General Claude John Eyre Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, declared recently in the legislature; "The commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia will also get units from the Indian army. He will be able to have them under his command and use them freely."

Lae, Dongupo Raided

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 19.—The Headquarters of the Anti-Axis Right Wing Forces in the Southwestern Pacific announced today that Japanese Air Units had bombed the anti-Axis positions at Lae and Dongupo, New Guinea, a report from Melbourne reveals.

It also disclosed that Japanese planes had raided Wewak and Finschhafen.

May Shift Meeting Venue

Domei

LISBON, November 19.—A rumor that the conference of the three leaders of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union will be shortly held at a neutral territory is now being circulated in London, according to Associated Press reports.

Burmese Villagers Capture 5 U.S. Pilots From Wrecked Plane in Mandalay Jungles

Domei

AT X X BASE ON BURMA FRONT, November 17.—The whole crew of five of an American plane was caught alive by Burmese villagers near Mandalay and handed over to a local Japanese Unit recently.

On the morning of November 7, an enemy Curtiss C-46 double-engined transport plane was heading for Yunnan from India. When it came over Kani, west of Mandalay, the engine developed trouble and the five crew members made a narrow escape by parachutes and slipped into a jungle nearby.

The inhabitants of a neighboring village, after communicating with the local Japanese Unit, organized themselves into a death-defying search party. Armed with swords, shot guns, and such like missiles, every one, from the village mayor down, searched the northwestern part of their village.

Sighting two American pilots in a jungle, two of the villagers approached them with shot guns pointed at them. "We are Chinese and friends of Japan," the pilots cried, showing the Chinese characters on their uniforms, and begged for water.

The quick-witted Burmese, feigning credulity and pretending to comply, pounced upon the enemy pilots and at the point of the shot guns, disarmed them and took them forthwith to the local Japanese Unit.

At about noon the next day, the 8th, the other three American pilots were found hovering in a nearby village in quest of water. They were caught on the spot and handed over to the Japanese Unit.

The local Japanese Unit intend to present the villagers with a monetary gift and a letter of appreciation for the Burmese exploits.

Victory Off Bougainville On November 5 Described

Sinking of 2 U.S. Aircraft Carriers and 4 Cruisers by Torpedo Planes of Our Navy Told by Pilots to Correspondent

By K. SAITO
Of the Navy Press Corps

X X BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—I was privileged to be on the spot at the air base from which the brilliant action was carried out off Bougainville on November 5 when two American aircraft carriers and four cruisers were sunk by the incomparable air-torpedo force of the Imperial Navy.

The network spread out in every direction to search for the enemy at last turned out to be no waste of time or energy. At X o'clock when the sun was about to sink beneath the horizon over the Solomons sea, Plane No. X of the patrol air unit spotted a powerful task force of the enemy. With two aircraft carriers as the mainstay, heavy cruisers, light cruisers, and destroyers were speeding northward, trailing behind them X lines of foaming track. They were located at XX miles west of Mono Island. The information was promptly wirelessed to the base. The air-torpedo force took off at once and the planes appeared over the specified area at X o'clock when it was already dusk.

Visibility was bad with clouds wafting at 500 meters but the enemy fleet was intercepted without delay and the attack was commenced by the entire force at once. While a large sized aircraft carrier was turning this way and that in order to escape, air-torpedoes hit them with the utmost precision. Instantly the huge hull disappeared beneath the waves. Another aircraft carrier sank forthwith. Two A-class cruisers and two smaller cruisers or large-sized destroyers were aflame, floundering in the throes of death. Soon they also went down, the flames sizzling out on the nocturnal waters.

The attack lasted only X X minutes. Returning from the splendid victory, the air heroes celebrated at the base by drinking cold rice wine.

I happened to be at the base when they came back. As the torpedo planes returned from their amazing action, the man on lookout duty reported that they were approaching home. Soon Lieutenant X X alighted from one of the planes and, climbing to the commanding post, saluted the commander.

"Had much trouble? How was it, Lieutenant?"

"It was an aircraft carrier without a doubt. A large one, sir. Through the flames I saw the bridge on the starboard side. Before I could deal it a death-blow, it sank out of sight in a sea of flames. I think that the commanding plane did it. There was no aircraft carrier for me so I gave one to the A-class cruiser that suddenly appeared before me. I zoomed up at once to dodge the enemy shells and looked back. I saw it ablaze and sinking."

After him came another airman of the party and made his report, followed by another and another.

The reports added up to a tremendous victory.

When the report that enemy aircraft carriers had been found steaming north came through, the torpedo planes that had been held in readiness took off with their deadly missiles hugged to their bellies, nearly scraping the branches of the coconut trees. At X o'clock the report that they had sighted the enemy task force was received at the base. We waited X hours, which dragged on interminably for us anxious souls, until they were heard droning over the airdrome.

Second Lieutenant X X came before the commander to report.

"The deck of the second aircraft carrier was a sea of flames in no time, sir, and the flames were causing explosions. I am sure it sank."

Flight Petty Officer X X spoke up at once:

"It did sink, sir. I saw it with my own eyes. I couldn't make out whether it was a B-class cruiser or a large-sized destroyer, but I saw it sink, together with another ship of the same class. From their shapes I believe they were cruisers. Two others, unmistakably A-class cruisers, were ablaze."

Two more attack planes appeared over the airdrome.

"That makes X X planes back safe. X planes haven't returned, eh?"

One plane made a precarious landing. Flight Petty Officer X X observed the manner in which it landed and shouted: "Is Surgeon-Lieutenant X X there? Get the ambulance, quick! I don't like the way it swerved. The pilot must be wounded."

His intuition was correct. The pilot had been shot through his right shoulder and the radio-operator was dead, killed in action off Bougainville.

The crew of the other plane confirmed the sinkings in all particulars.

"The two A-class cruisers sank, both of them."

The results now stood; two aircraft carriers, two A-class cruisers, two B-class cruisers or large-sized destroyers. They had all been sent to the bottom of the Pacific.

"Hurrah, we've done it, we've done it!" the men present cried.

But the commanding plane and other machines did not return. The moment that the large aircraft carrier had sunk, the beloved commander also had disappeared from the sight of his men.

LAUREL DISCLOSES PACT WITH JAPAN

Asks People to Observe Agreement

Domei

MANILA, November 20.—President Jose P. Laurel on Friday announced the full text of the Japan-Philippines Alliance Pact, which was signed simultaneously with the establishment of the new Government on October 14, in a presidential proclamation and called on the people to carry out the terms of the pact with sincerity.

The proclamation, in substance, was as follows:

"I hereby make public the complete text of the Japan-Philippines Alliance Pact and the items of understanding attached thereto and ask the Republic and the people to observe strictly and carry out the pact with sincerity and truth."

Culture Meeting Slated

Domei

HSINKING, November 17.—With the primary object of furthering Oriental culture, the Pan-Manchoukuo Fine Arts and Literature Convention is scheduled to be held here for 15 days beginning December 1.

N. CHINA PEACE CORPS GIVES WAR RESULTS

Chiang and Communist Troops Mopped Up

Domei

PEKING, November 19.—The North China Peace Preservation Corps Headquarters in announcing composite war results achieved by the North China Peace Preservation Corps since its first battle against Chungking and Chinese Communist troops in 1941 up to the latter part of October this year, disclosed that in 1,314 clashes, 2,222 enemy troops were either left behind dead on the battlefield or were captured.

It was further announced that war prizes seized by the Peace Preservation Corps included two field guns, 29 trench mortars, 85 heavy machine-guns together with large quantities of ammunition, 5,454 rifles, 95,450 rounds of ammunition as well as 1,505 pistols with 3,107 rounds of ammunition.

It is recalled that since its creation, the North China Peace Preservation Corps have been closely co-operating with Japanese Forces in wiping out Chungking and Chinese Communist forces.

Japanese Forces Occupy Vast Region; Continuing Push

OBTAIN FIRM GRIP

Communist Army Facing Annihilation as Sino-Nippon Units Encircle Foe

Domei

UNDISCLOSED FRONT IN HUNAN PROVINCE, November 19.—The four Chungking armies comprising the 66th, 73rd, 79th and 44th as well as nine divisions containing 85,000 troops were completely crushed by the Japanese Forces which swept over the enemy's sixth war zone round Lake Tungting, thus successfully piercing the central sector of Central China.

As a result of this devastating campaign, the Japanese Forces have occupied the vast area stretching 300 kilometers from east to west and 150 kilometers from north to south, with the Soosi Mountain range in the west and the Feng River in the south. In addition, Anhsiang, Tsinshih, Fenghsien and Shihmen, once boasted as the Chiang Kai-shek Line, were wrested from the enemy as has already been announced by the Imperial Headquarters.

The Japanese Forces are now pushing relentlessly toward X X, it was further revealed.

The aforementioned campaign is significant in that the Japanese Forces thoroughly shattered Chungking's fighting strength by nipping in the bud their crafty scheme to take advantage of the anti-Axis counter-offensive in Burma.

Keeping a firm grip on the strategic positions round Lake Tungting and the Yangtze River, the Japanese Forces have constructed an impregnable base which will facilitate offensive operations in the future.

Tighten Iron Ring

By K. Tsutsumi and S. Nakamura
of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED FRONT IN SOUTH CHINA.—The Japanese Forces stationed in South China, in conjunction with the Chinese 30th Division, on the morning of November 18, moved out into decisive action in order to inflict a smashing blow to the Communist army in the western sector of the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

The combined Forces further tightened the 16-kilometer ring round Lienhwashan, northern Taling and others containing the enemy stronghold. At the same time a sweeping campaign was conducted in the vicinity of Hwangkong, northeast of Lienhwashan.

The operations in South China owed their success to the cooperation given by the Chinese troops. These troops, round the Canton-Kowloon Railway, are pushing forward farther to the southwest of Lienhwashan and a part of the 30th Division has completely cut off the enemy route in this sector.

The enemy Communist army, trapped in an ever-tightening ring, is facing inevitable doom.

Surprise Attack Shangshawan

Domei

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, November 19.—The crack Japanese XX Unit, early yesterday morning, made a surprise attack against the enemy's first line from Shangshawan on the northern bank of the Yangtze River and also from Kulaopei, causing the enemy troops to retreat in utter confusion.

The attack was conducted in concert with another crack Japanese Unit which had occupied Itu on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River after having pushed toward the Hangyang River by fiercely assaulting the enemy's river defense corps, it was further revealed.

Enemy Losses Huge

Domei

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 19.—The grim and pitiful spectacle witnessed in the Feng River area in Hunan Province after the defeat of the 73rd army by the Japanese Forces in the campaign which lasted from midnight on November 13 to the morning of November 16, was revealed by the Japa-

(Continued on Page 2)

LEBANESE PATRIOTS BEAT DE GAULLISTS

Repulsed French Rebels Send 10 Tanks as Vengeance; Ex-Druse Chief Forms Army

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 19.—De Gaullist forces, having failed on Thursday to smash a small local regime set up by Lebanese patriots in the Druse Mountains, are now advancing toward that village with ten tanks, it is reported by a Reuter's correspondent from the Lebanon-Palestine border.

Against a village in the Druse Mountains where a group of Lebanese patriots had secretly set up a regime, the De Gaullists sent three tanks with orders to wreck their headquarters. The Lebanese patriots, however, fought back, and repulsed the attacking force, damaging two of the tanks and killing two soldiers. The De Gaullists are now advancing toward the village with ten tanks.

Reports from Jerusalem reveal that the Druse leader and former Lebanese Defense Minister, Emir Medshid Medi, has gathered patriots scattered throughout the region and has succeeded in forming an army.

Hull Lodges Protest

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 19.—Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, today revealed that a protest had been filed by the United States with the French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers in regard to the Lebanese question, according to a report from Washington.

"The United States Government desires the complete independence of Lebanon," declared Hull. "In the message sent to the Algiers regime, America advised it to solve the Lebanese crisis quickly along these lines. The Government has ordered George Wadsworth, American representative in Beirut, to go to Algiers and reveal this American view to the French Committee."

French Rebels Meet

Domei

LISBON, November 19.—The French Committee of National Liberation today held an emergency conference and discussed the Lebanon issue, according to reports from Algiers.

Casey Meeting Catroux

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 19.—Richard G. Casey, British Minister for the Middle East, arrived today in Beirut from Cairo, it is reported from Beirut. It is believed that Casey will immediately begin discussing measures to solve the Lebanon crisis with General George Catrour, representative of the puppet French regime.

The British fear greatly the effects the Lebanon disturbance will have on the anti-Axis strategy, and it is believed that Casey will aid Catroux in attempting to bring about an early end to the disorder.

To reporters, however, Catroux revealed his opinion that the political angle to the crisis should be solved by the French Committee of National Liberation and the Lebanese authorities. "If the French Committee alone is allowed to settle the political question," he said, "then it is prepared to give Britain complete control of military problems. But if this cannot be done, the Lebanese will try to take advantage of the discord in the anti Axis camp."

The city of Beirut itself was comparatively quiet, but according to Arabian papers, this was the calm before the storm. Due to the intense anti-French attitude of the people, the new Government of Emile Edde set up by the French Committee apparently is still unable to form a cabinet. The anger of the Egyptians concerning the suppression of the Lebanese today showed no decline.

In spite of Mustappha Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, having broadcast to his people advising them against rash actions, citizens shouting "Down with France" demonstrated in Cairo. Three students were killed by the police who sought to break up the gathering.

SIKHS PRAY FOR FREEDOM

Will Read Scriptures for 48 Hours At Shanghai Temple

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 18.—Members of the local Sikh residents gathered in silence at the Sikh Temple, Paoshing Road, this morning, and began a 48 hour-long uninterrupted reading of the Holy Scriptures to invoke blessing for the newly-inaugurated Provisional Government of Free India.

The rites are known to Hindus as Akhandpath.

At the conclusion ceremonies on November 21, Indians will hold a prayer meeting for martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the fight for India's freedom.

It was learned that these prayer meetings will be held on the 21st of every month, until a full-fledged government is established in India.

2 Japanese Shot To Death By U.S. Troops At Mansana

Inhuman Yankee Soldiers Throw Tear-Bombs, Machine-Gun Unarmed Crowd Gathered to Negotiate for Release of Comrade

By TAKAMOTO HOSOKAWA
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

(Editor's Note. This account of the conditions of the Japanese internees in the Americas forms the fourth instalment of Mr. Hosokawa's memoirs on his experience first as manager of the New York bureau of the Asahi and then as Asahi correspondent at Buenos Aires. He returned aboard the exchange ship Teia Maru last Sunday. The third instalment appeared in Saturday morning's issue of the Nippon Times.)

The Mansana relocation center, one of the ten where Japanese are interned in the United States, is situated on the plateau of Southern California. Early in December last year the lawless American officials killed two Japanese and wounded 10 others. The account of this characteristic brutality as told by Takayasu Shimozuma, formerly of the Rafu Shimpo, who was one of the internees there at the time and has the most accurate knowledge of the affair, follows:

Late on the night of December 5 last year, a nisei youth named Tayama, who was residing in Ward No. 28 at the Mansana relocation camp was attacked by a person unknown and was wounded. The next morning a Japan-educated Japanese youth named Ueno was placed under arrest by a certain Campbell, who was then assistant superintendent of the relocation camp, as a suspect in the case of assault and battery. Ueno was then working in the mess hall of Ward No. 22. He was secretary of the mess hall workers' union which represented the interests of the workers of all the 36 mess halls of the Mansana relocation center. The aim of the union was to advance the welfare of all the Japanese interned at the camp. In consequence of Ueno's arrest, the workers of the 36 mess halls held a mass meeting in the mess hall of Ward No. 22 and after discussions decided that a representative should be sent to negotiate for the release of the innocent youth.

It is necessary here to explain the relations between Campbell and Ueno. Just before the outbreak of the incident, there had been a case of 6,000 pounds of sugar in the warehouse of the Mansana relocation center having disappeared. Although it is held uncertain whether the amount was 6,000 pounds or not, at any rate, an enormous quantity of sugar was discovered missing. As everybody knows, America at present is suffering from an extreme shortage of sugar and it is quite difficult to obtain any supply. It eventually transpired that Campbell, assistant superintendent of the relocation center, had helped himself to the store.

A Japanese youth named Kurata was working at the food warehouse. One day Kurata went to the warehouse to investigate into the disappearance of the sugar and was checking up the delivery slips against the supply still remaining. Evidently fearing detection, Campbell came rushing to the place in his automobile and without a single word grabbed the slips from Kurata's hand and tore them to bits. As Kurata and Ueno were quite intimate, Ueno came to know about the robbery. Consequently it was natural that Campbell should come to feel Ueno's presence in the mess hall inconvenient. Apparently Campbell was constantly on the look-out for a chance to remove this source of embarassment. Thus Ueno and Campbell had not been on very friendly terms up to the time of the assault on Tayama.

Ueno was at once taken to the town jail in Independence, about five miles distant from the relocation center. The negotiator on December 6 went to the authorities to demand his release, as a result of which it was finally agreed, at any rate, to transfer Ueno to the prison of the Mansana camp. The negotiator then made a report on his exertions on behalf of Ueno to the union members at 6 p.m. at Ward No. 22. Crowds began to gather, anxious to know what had become of the innocent victim of the typical American gangsterism. The place was packed to overflowing. The negotiator stated that he was resolved to recover Ueno from the hands of the Americans the next day. From the concourse came the shout: "No! That won't do at all! Get him back tonight, now!" A committee of six was therefore dispatched to the police to negotiate. The crowds followed the committeemen.

The neighborhood of the police station began to fill with people. Campbell also came to the station. It seemed that the six men were debating with Campbell inside the building but there was no sign of a settlement. It is quite chilly in December on the American continent. Moreover, Mansana is 4,200 feet above the sea level. On both sides the cloud-crowned ranges of the Sierra tower in the distance. The crowds that were waiting to hear the result of the negotiation were shivering with cold. They even felt that their feet would freeze to the ground. Some began to stamp to keep warm. Others began walking in a circle. By this time there were already about 50 60 troops ranged before the police station. They fixed their light machine-guns, pointing at the crowds, so that not a single person could approach the building. The place became choked with anxious Japanese and their number nearly reached 3,000. They weren't going to be intimidated by a handful of Yanks in khaki, machine-guns or no machine-guns. It was the soldiers that began to show fear. The crowds continued to stamp or walk round and round.

A little past 10 p.m., there was a sudden gust of wind which blew up a spiral of sand. Panic stricken, the soldiers threw tear bombs at the crowds. At the same time the machine-guns rattled and spurted flame. The crowds flattened themselves on their faces or darted behind whatever solid objects they could find. The place became a whirl of confusion. Part of the crowds ran to a dining room near by. The soldiers swept the ground behind them with machine-gun fire. The incident was immediately reported to the dormitories. The men in charge there at once sounded the gongs provided for summoning the internees to the mess halls and gathered the colony together. By a check-up of every name it was found that 10 men had been wounded, one had been instantly killed and another was fatally wounded. The latter, in fact, died two days later.

The six negotiators were thrown into jail the moment the massacre started. Each bloc then selected a representative and six men were sent to negotiate for the release of Ueno and the first six negotiators. They, too, were imprisoned. Undaunted, a third committee was at once organized and sent to lodge a strong protest with the authorities.

They pointed out that the incident had begun as a result of Campbell arresting Ueno for no fault of his own and refusing to release him. The responsibility, therefore, lay primarily with the relocation center authorities. As regards the point that the soldiers had fired on wholly unresisting and peaceful crowds, it was incontestable from the fact that the bullet holes found in the wounded were all on the back of the victims. This was unmistakable evidence that they had been shot as they were fleeing and not as they were rushing forward. The entire colony of about 10,000, with the exception of the mess hall workers and the distributors of oil for heating, called a strike. The strike continued for about three weeks until the end of December but the negotiations made no progress.

Meanwhile, a note was received from the Spanish consul at San Francisco that the relocation center should return to the conditions prior to the outbreak of the incident pending appropriate measures to be taken by the consulate authorities. The strike was accordingly called off and the camp returned to the status quo ante in January. The only result of the exertions on behalf of the internees was that Campbell was dismissed and the whole case was dropped. Ever since the incident the military supervision over the camp became severe and at six points barbed-wire entanglements stretched around the relocation center and watch is being kept day and night to strengthen the restriction against the movements of the internees. The oppressed colony of 10,000 at Mansana are consoling themselves with the single thought: "The Japanese Government will avenge us some day. The callous, bestial Yanks will then pay dearly for that day's work."

PERAK INDIANS RESPONDING TO BOSE'S RECENT APPEAL

Joining Rani of Jhansi Fighters And Donating Money for Freedom Cause

Domei

TAIPING, November 18.—Indians in Perak are responding splendidly to the appeal of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, for total mobilization of Indians in East Asia, it was disclosed by Mr. Krishnapillai, Chairman of the Taiping Branch of the Indian Independence League.

While in Shonan attending the recent East Asia Indian Independence Conference, Mr. Krishnapillai visited the training camp for recruits to the Rani of Jhansi Regiment.

He stated that Perak is well represented at the camp, there being 25 volunteers, from this locality.

He further added that Stav Nadarajan, from Taiping, gave ¥100,000 for the cause of Indian Independence at the Jalan Besar mass meeting.

FUTURE SAID BRIGHT FOR N. CHINA OUTPUT

Region Will Produce Better Coal, Sheep, Cotton Than U.S., India or Australia

Domei

PEKING, November 19.—Wang Yin-tai, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the North China Political Affairs Commission, in his first press interview today stated that the recent reorganization of the commission has further consolidated and simplified its administrative mechanisms for the realization of the aims of stabilization of the people's lives, increased production of vital commodities and extension of the pacified areas.

As in the attainment of other objectives, Director Yin stated, the training of able workers as well as investment of sufficient capital are indispensable for the increased production of foodstuffs and the development of vital resources in order to make North China an indispensable supply base for Greater East Asia.

He pointed out that for the development as well as for increased cotton production, an improvement association has been established, while for grains, agricultural experimental stations, for sheep raising, better sheep breeding societies and for coping with various economic problems, cooperative societies have been accomplishing commendable results.

He said that water control was the foremost question concerning North China cotton production as rainfall is very light in the region. He revealed that for the past five years, Director Wang had been making an intensive study on utilization of subterranean water and had started an extensive movement for the digging of wells. When this question is solved, he asserted, the agricultural output in North China will increase three-folds.

He declared that North China, in the future will turn out better coal than India and better sheep than Australia.

Joint Army Funeral Held

A joint funeral service for Colonel Yatsuo Yokoyama, Commander of the Hayabusa Unit, and others including Major-General Kyosaku Kiyono, Rear-Admiral Masao Nakamura and 15 others who met gallant death on the front lines was held on Thursday at 2 p.m. in Suginami-ku. The service was attended by the bereaved families and many military officers and civilians concerned.

Fuehrer's Headquarters
November 19

In the big Dnieper Bend, the Soviets in continuous rains yesterday attacked with minor forces only but were repulsed everywhere. Several Soviet attacks and attempts at crossing the river at Cherkassy were unsuccessful.

In the Kiev area, the Soviets by numerous violent but futile attacks attempted to check the progress of the German counter-attack. Our troops broke the hard resistance, offered by the enemy, expanded in a daring thrust their offensive successes and took a number of villages which had been stubbornly defended by the enemy.

In the Korosten area embittered fighting is continuing with undiminished violence. In the Rechitza sector, too, there were embittered battles with strong enemy thrusts alternated with powerful German counter-attacks. West of Smolensk, our war experienced divisions also yesterday frustrated all Soviet attempts to break through with superior forces. Here again heavy losses were inflicted upon the enemy in men and material.

Southwest of Nevel several enemy detachments, pushing forward from their salient, were forced to give battle and were dispered partly after embittered fighting.

The second battalion of the motorized Grenadier Regiment 119, Commanded by Major Nagengast, Saxon 14th Infantry Division, Commanded by Major General Fleerke, and the East Prussian 206 Infantry Division, Commanded by Lieutenant-General Hitter distinguished themselves particularly in the successful defense against the enemy onslaught west and northwest of Smolensk.

In southern Italy, the day was quiet with the exception of some lively vanguard fightnig in this eastern sector of the front. In the Aegean Sea, German light naval forces yesterday made a thrust against the islands of Lipses, Patmos, and Nicaria, situated north and northwest of Leres. They forced the Badoglio garrison of these islands to lay down their arms and they seized a large quantity of booty.

Enemy air force formations yesterday attacked Norwegain territory and last night several places in western and northern Germany including Berlin. Major damage is reported from Mannheim. The population suffered small losses. German air defense forces, according to available reports so far, downed 46 Anglo-American aircraft. German heavy bombers in the night preceding November 19 attacked scattered targets in London.

U.S. NOT PREPARED TO SACRIFICE MEN

Trying to Win War With Minimum Losses, Hence Tardy Progress, Gunther Writes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 18.—The fact that America is dreaming of winning the war while steadfastly trying to keep the loss of men down at a minimum has been laid in an article by John Gunther, American war correspondent, in the weekly magazine Look of New York. Analyzing America's war policy, Gunther writes:

"There is serious discontent on the part of the public with the tardy progress of American operations. It is often asked why America does not make landing operations against the French mainland. The answer is simple. America is anxious to keep the loss of men down at an absolute minimum. Mobilization of a large force on a wide front, such as is being done by the Soviet Union on the Eastern Front, would result in a tremendous loss of lives. The American command is refraining from such operations.

"The weakening of Britain's and France's international positions after the war was caused by the tremendous number of the war dead in the two countries.

"For the anti Axis forces to attempt immediate landing operations against western Europe across the Dover Strait would be to incur risks and sacrifices that would be too great. The American forces will not take the offensive unless assured of overwhelming supremacy.

"A certain American general who participated in the Sicilian campaign intimated that the operations would have been speeded up if we could sacrifice American lives the way Lincoln did in the cause of liberty. The American people behind the guns today do not like it, with the result that American operations are making slow progress."

Press Refuses Publication

As if to reflect this public sentiment in America, the American Press is refusing to publish photographs of the war dead and wounded supplied by the War Department. Until recently, the American censorship authorities had been strictly prohibiting the publication of such photographs. Now the War Department have begun supplying such photographs to the various newspapers, which, however, refuse to publish them. Angered at the attitude of the Press, the Chief of the Press Bureau of the Office of War Information in a recent speech is reported to have said:

"In a letter to the Office of War Information, a certain American officer complains that military training is retarded and hampered because the American people at large lack full cognizance of the severity of the war.

"On the contrary, the Soviet Press publishes war front photographs and acquaint the people with the actualities of the war.

"I request that the American Press, instead of creating the impression that war is a congenial task, should acquaint the people with the true aspects of the war."

To this official warning, the Editor and Publisher made an editorial retort, saying: "We are opposed to publication of photographs depicting miseries brought on by mechanized war." Similarly, many of the member editors of the American Press Association are taking the same attitude. For instance, the editor of the Chicago Sun says: "We are against the publications of photographs of American youths lying dead on the battlefield," while the Daily Capital, Topeka declares: "It would be too cruel to remind American mothers of the horrors of war by publishing photographs of the war dead."

85,000 Chiang Troops Completely Crushed

(Continued From Page 1)

nese XX Unit as follows:

"Enemy corpses, clothes, foodstuffs and other articles are scattered all over the area and innumerable bodies are floating in the river. The large amount of ammunition which was thrown into the stream is now being collected. Some sixty or seventy ammunition dumps and food deports were found in Shihmen and its vicinity. The barracks attached to the First Army and Third Division have been burned down."

N. CHINA CROPS INCREASE

Shantung's Output Expected to Make 29 Per Cent Rise

Domei

PEKING, November 17.—A marked increase in farm production in North China this year is expected, according to a final preliminary survey conducted by an emergency foodstuffs production increase committee.

Farm production in Hopei Province this year is expected to make a four per cent rise, in Shantung 29 per cent, and in Shansi 13 per cent, it was revealed.

Production of miscellaneous cereals will be raised by an average of six per cent this year, while the output of sweet potatoes will be increased by 30 per cent.

RAID PRACTICE HELD FRIDAY

19th of Each Month to be Set Aside As Air Defense Day

In order to strengthen further the air raid defense measures, the 19th of every month has been set aside as a special day for that purpose. Consequently Friday, which fell on November 19, was observed as a special day by all the 8,000,000 residents of Tokyo Metropolis

Every house, all special air raid defense corbs, factories, schools, department stores, restaurants and other public institutes examined their air raid defense facilities and made improvements wherever necessary. All university students and policemen wore puttees.

Producing Bamboo Paper

Domei

SEGAMAT, November 17.—The Sin Hong Leong Paper Factory, which was established here about six months ago, is now turning out high-grade wrapping paper made entirely from bamboo. According to the manager of the factory, successful experiments have been accomplished also for the manufacture of high-grade writing paper and plans are already afoot to undertake a large-scale manufacture of this kind of paper.

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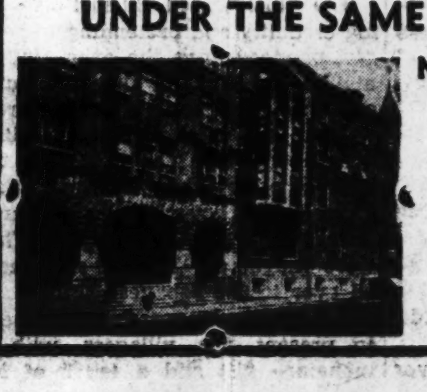

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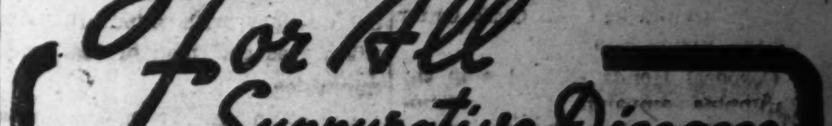

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BOUGAINVILLE ISLE IS FULL OF JUNGLES

First Landing There by Navy Units Vividly Told by Press Corps Member

Bougainville Island, surrounded as it is with small islets, resembles the Island of Awaji in Japan, and is fringed with dazzling white beaches which are strewn with gorgeous morning glories and roses of China. The interior of the island however, is an area of dense jungles and innumerable marshes, remarked Juzo Unno of the Navy Press Corps who accompanied the first Japanese Navy Units to land on the Solomons last year.

Mr. Unno's description of the island, according to the Mainichi, follows:

"Last year on a certain day of a certain month the Japanese Navy Units for the first time reached the Solomons. The vessels we were on were then plowing through the southern waters to carry out the mission of protecting the land forces which had occupied Lae and Salamaua in New Guinea. We first took our course southward as far as the Coral Sea, successfully checking the enemy drive in that area. After having completed our mission we turned in a northwesterly direction along the Solomon Archipelago.

"It was X X day. When the early dawn lit up the eastern sky Bougainville Island was barely visible, only the Crown Prince Mountains and the Emperor Mountain Ranges standing out in relief against the dark background. After navigating along the western coast of the island to the northward for an hour or so however, the whole island became clearly discernible in the glittering morning sun. The bays were fringed with beautiful white sand, the interior, bright green in color. The islets surrounding Bougainville Island were monotonously flat and covered with coconut groves. They can be well likened to a piece of cake decorated with green-tinged icing.

"Navigating farther north we approached Buka Island which is separated from Bougainville Island by the Buka Strait. Anchoring in the vicinity of Buka Island, the crew began mine-sweeping operations. Presently, the landing force, strongly armed, landed on the island. That was the first Navy Unit which had ever landed on any of the Solomon Archipelago. After that other Navy Units landed on various other islands of the Solomons group.

"Bougainville Island is inhabited by Papuans and there are some deserted huts which were formerly occupied by the Japanese who were engaged in collecting shells. It is scorchingly hot all the year round, the island being situated in one of the world's hotest zones, along with the Bismark Islands.

"The hinterlands of the island is covered with thick coconut groves and mangroves. The Papuans cruise about in their canoes which are evidently the only means of transport. A canoe is big enough to accommodate eight people at a time. These native islanders, being of a war-like nature, quite often engage in fierce fighting with those of a neighboring hamlet.

"The Papuans of one island differ from those of another in features, evincing the fact that they come of different ancestry. Near the beach, various kinds of small typically tropical fish, red, blue and purple can be seen swimming about while innumerable hermit crabs lazily crawl about the beach.

"The interior of the island is thickly wooded with giant trees which are entwined by vines and creepers. Marshes are common here and there throughout the interior. In the midst of pathless jungle we were tormented by mosquitoes, flies and ants."

Musical Corner

By ONAMUN-MSA
Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra

The third subscription concert by this orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock took place last Wednesday and Thursday evenings at the Hibiya Hall. This being its 18th Musical season (1943-1944) and 250th performance since its organization. The program for the two evenings was Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" and Kishio Hirao's "In Praise of the Ancient." The soloists were Harue Miyake (soprano), Shizuko Chiba (alto), Seichi Sonoda (tenor), Takeo Ito (baritone) and Keikichi Yatabe (bass). The chorus was given by the Seijo Chorus.

Among the vocal works of Bach, the two masterpieces stand out like great monuments; they are the "Passion according to St. Matthew" and the "Mass in B minor." One of them was performed last Wednesday and Thursday. In the light of Bach's rather instrumental bias for the voice and often not at all grateful for the singer, the performance was highly commendable.

The sheer depth of the music seemed to bind everything together and to overcome even the not very grateful ornamentation of his vocal parts, though one would like to have had a thought more coherence between the chorus and the orchestra. Bach's predilection for putting so much in a line or even a word with such superb expressiveness seems unparalleled.

Among the soloists, Miss Chiba evinced general excellence of style in addition to her deep, expressive voice. The Seijo Chorus, which is usually so excellent as a body of singers, did not seem to come up to the expected standard in the last performance; the purity of the voices and the sustaining power seemed to suffer somewhat; a certain discontinuity in the phrasing was also reflected in the performance.

The music is conceived in a truely grand scale with double choruses, chorales, recitatives, arias and concerted numbers; yet the general outline of the structure is not so complicated. For the reflective Bach, it is unusually dramatic and even a general tone of romanticism is to be discerned at almost every turn of the "scenes."

Press Delegates' Impressions:

HAIL EMPIRE SOLIDARITY

Burmese, Filipino, Thai and Chinese Newsmen Laud Efforts of Japan: All Vow to Perform Their Mission With Pen

The unshakable resolve to let nothing stand in the way of complete victory on the journalistic front in East Asia was the keynote of the General Assembly of Great East Asiatic Newspapers which concluded its three-day session here on Friday.

Expressing deep satisfaction over the results of the conference, U Tun Pe of Rangoon, Editor-in-Chief of the Bama Khit, declared:

"The General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers has given us a tremendous benefit. Personal contact with all the representatives of the Southern Regions has widened our outlook to a great extent. My heartfelt thanks are extended to the Japanese people as a whole, and to the sponsors of this Assembly, for the all round hospitality accorded to us on this memorable visit."

Commenting further on his trip, Mr. U Tun Pe expressed great admiration for the perfect blending of the old and the new which he discerned in the characteristics of the Japanese people, that they are capable of modernizing themselves without losing their elements of conservatism.

Impressed by Solidarity

A thousand and one things had struck him as a fleeting visitor to Tokyo, he continued, but one thing had made an indelible impression on his mind, and that was the spiritual solidarity of the Japanese nation manifest on all sides.

"Amidst my impressions of the grandeur of the massive buildings and the beauty of the scenery all round, there comes on me this realization—the spiritual solidarity of the Japanese people as a whole," he declared. "They have one great aim in common, that is, to serve their Emperor, I gathered this exclusively from what I witnessed at the gate of the Imperial Palace as the people, one and all, came to pay homage to their Emperor. It is a picture which I shall carry back with me, and one which I shall never forget."

"No, this is not my first visit to Japan," smilingly conceded Francisco B. Icasiano, Editor of the Sunday Tribune, Manila. "I was here in 1936 as a member of the first Philippine press tour to visit Japan and China, and again in 1939 when I conducted the first Philippine Cultural Tour of Japan.

"Naturally I have noticed certain changes which have taken place since my first visit, but what country does not undergo changes during wartime?" he exclaimed. "But the changes I have noticed are for the better, if I may be permitted to say so. I have not had time to visit the rural districts, but I have observed that in Tokyo the people are imbued with a firm determination to take the sacrifices of the many comforts and luxuries that they used to enjoy in peace times with dignified cheerfulness. They seem to walk with firmer and faster steps, and to work with more admirable earnestness. I sincerely hope that our own people in the Republic of the Philippines, as well as the peoples in the rest of East Asia, will follow this admirable example.

"My last two visits were made during the spring months, but now it is autumn. What is it the poet said of autumn, of its falling leaves and the oncoming of devastating winter which reduces all living things on the surface to apparent death and decay? After this decay, new life, after death, the resurrection! It is in the power of the human spirit to rise over little deaths and little defeats. In the necessary devastation which war exposes on the surface is the supreme secret of life to recuperate and recreate itself, to convert death and decay into an internal resurrection—new life, new hope, new order.

Makes Deep Impression

"This is how Japan impresses me, with an impression that deepens with everything I see and feel from day to day.",

With enthusiasm bright in his eyes, Sathit Semahil, delegate from Thailand and Editor of the Tai Mai Daily News, declared:

"Both my colleague and myself consider ourselves fortunate indeed in having been given the opportunity of attending this gathering of the journalists of Greater East Asia. We realize that as newspapermen we have a very heavy responsibility on our shoulders, but we are resolved to spare nothing to do our share in carrying out the great principles set forth in the Joint Declaration of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. Under the leadership of Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, all of us are working out these principles to the best of our ability.

"We consider it a great honor that we are able to participate in the gigantic work of constructing Greater East Asia for the common prosperity of all the nations therein, which, as Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo declared, 'must be regarded as the grandest spectacle of human effort in modern times.'

"The message we bring from the Thai newspapers is—Let us all in East Asia, as one, perform our mission with our pens, in the same spirit as the heroic and valiant soldiers fighting on the far-flung fronts of the War of Greater East Asia, to achieve success.

"And last, but not least," said the delegate from Thailand, with a smile, "we are looking forward to our trips to scenic spots of Japan, first of which will be to Hakone."

"We cannot fight with arms at once, but we can beat the enemy in thought war," said Hsu Li-chiu, President of the Chung Hwa Ji Pao, a leading Chinese daily in Shanghai, when interviewed. The following is the gist of Mr. Hsu's opinion explaining the present position of the Chinese pressmen when new China is required to play an important role in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

China Hails Victories

"Following the conclusion of the new Japan-China Alliance Pact on October 30, a Joint Declaration of all the independent Asiatic nations was issued by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations on November 5. These epochal events were rendered more impressive and significant by the brilliant successes achieved by the Imperial Japanese Naval Air Force in the southwestern Pacific almost simultaneously as the two events in question. What is remarkable in this connection is that on receipt of the good news, the Chinese masses sincerely rejoiced as if the brilliant successes in the southwestern Pacific had been achieved by their own navy. This may be regarded as a great improvement in the relations between Japan and China. It is eloquent proof that the Chinese masses are eager to make what contribution they can to Japan's victory in the War of Greater East Asia. Another thing worth mentioning is that the "Pan Asiatic Principle" by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, "Father of New China," is now being realized.

"On the last birthday anniversary of Dr. Sun, on November 12, all the people of new China celebrated the memorable day from their very hearts. They were glad to report to the spirit of Dr. Sun of the complete abolition of the one-sided treaties between China and other countries due to the aid from Japan and of the development of the independence of all Asiatic peoples in connection with the construction of Greater East Asia.

"I am very glad that I have been privileged to represent China's press world at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers—an unprecedented event in Asia.

Foe's Intrigue Blamed

"Toward the end of the Ching Dynasty, or between the end of the the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, China was exposed to great difficulties on account of international complications. It is true that China herself was responsible for the trouble she experienced in those days, because she was very weak and had not the power to speak out in her own defense. The major cause of her trouble however, was from without—the invasion by foreign countries who were trying to treat parts of China as their colonies. Among others, the Anglo-Americans invaded China by both arms and intrigue.

"The malignant efforts of the Anglo-Americans are still going on. But, if China suffers herself to fall victim to their intrigue and machinations, they will immediately extend their influence to all parts of Asia, not excluding Japan. Therefore, China's defense against the Anglo-American invasion is actually a war of defense by all Asiatic nations against America and Britain. Here lies the reason why I sincerely expect every possible aid from Japan. As observed by Dr. Sun, "China minus Japan is nil, and Japan minus China is nil."

Asia Stands Firm

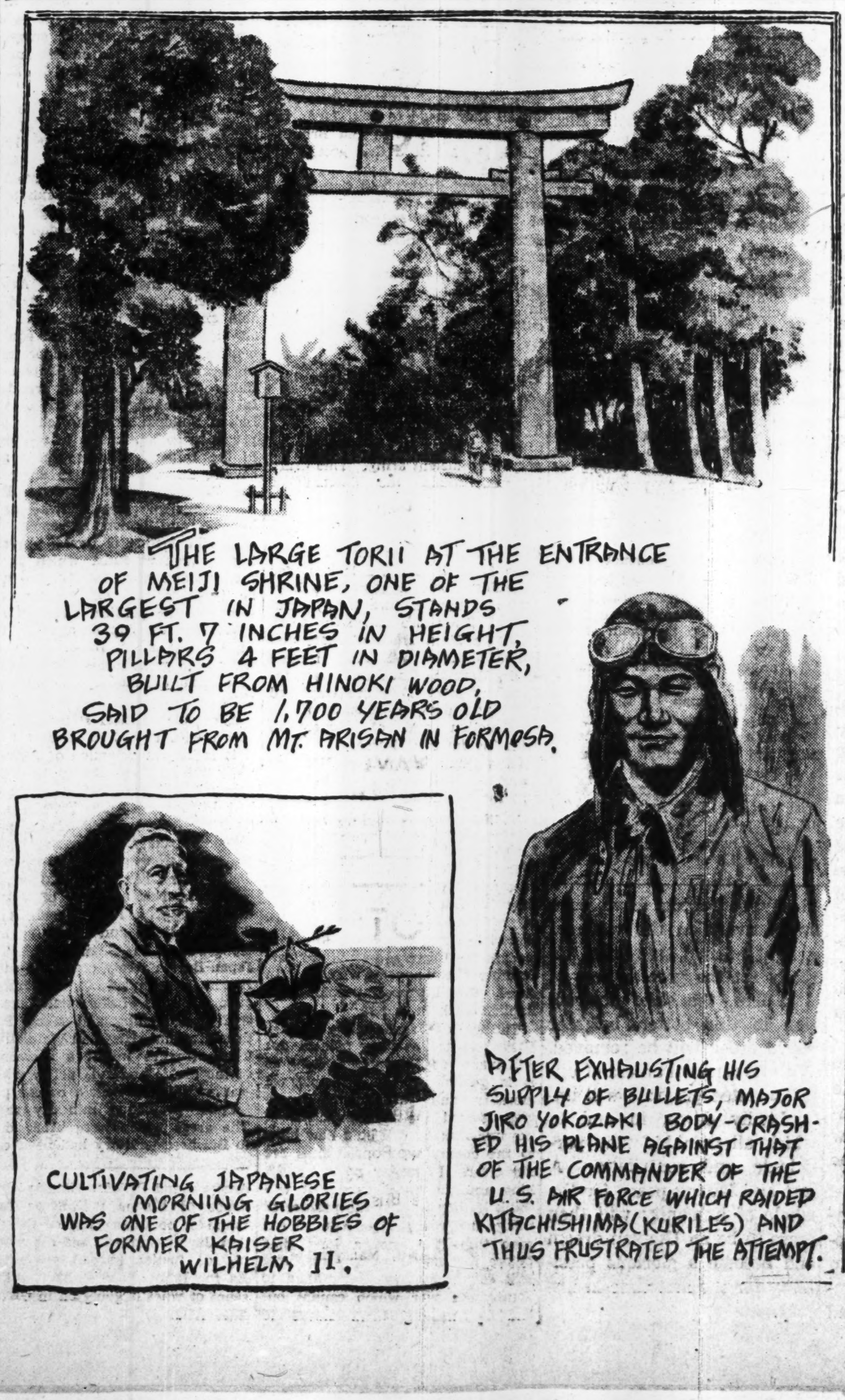
"It is indeed a matter of hearty congratulation that the unification of Japan and China and of all Asiatic nations is now being realized, thanks to the sincere efforts of Japan along the lines prescribed by Dr. Sun. By the conclusion of the Japan-China Alliance Pact, the two nations have been practically united into one, assuring perfect cooperation between the two nations. You cannot imagine how great is the joy of all people of China over the complete abolition of unequal treaties.

"We know that we must fight with arms against an enemy who attacks us with arms. The War of Greater East Asia is an armed warfare against the Anglo-Americans who attack us with arms. I deeply regret that China is not yet fully playing its role in the armed warfare against the Anglo-Americans. In this connection, however, I believe that China will do much better from now on for the prosecution of armed warfare.

"From the nature of their duty, the pressmen of China cannot take part in the armed war at once but they will do their utmost to beat the Anglo-Americans in thought war, which goes a long way in deciding the issue of the armed battle."

Top left: U Tun Pe of Burma. right: Francisco B. Icasiano of of the Philippines. Lower left: Sathit Semhil of Thailand, right: Hsu Li-chiu of China.

STRANGER THAN FICTION



Arsene-Henry Rites At 10 A.M. Monday

Due to an error, the funeral services for the late French Ambassador to Tokyo was given in the notice in Saturday morning's paper as set for 11:30 a.m. on Monday. The correct time is 10 a.m., November 22. Place: Sekiguchi Roman Catholic Church, Sekiguchidai-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

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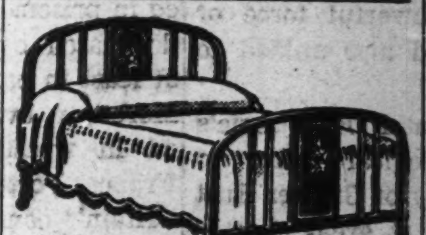

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1943

The Pen Works for Justice

The pen has finally come into its own in Greater East Asia. With the successful conclusion of the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers and the adoption of a clear-cut declaration of purpose, the role of newspapermen in the current war and in the construction of Greater East Asia has been definitely clarified. The powerful force of the pen has been mobilized and unified to work for justice.

The conference of Greater East Asia's newspapermen was the logical thing to follow the previous Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations at which that great charter of East Asiatic liberation, the Joint Declaration, was issued. It was the logical thing, because the meeting was the first step toward giving voice and expression to the great ideals embodied in the five basic principles of the Joint Declaration.

The unanimity of sentiments, thoughts and determination of those who attended the newspaper assembly is an auspicious augury of the results which can be expected now and in the future. The fact that the same ideals were voiced by representatives from Japan, China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, Burma, Hongkong, Borneo, Malai, Java, Celebes and Ceram covering every part of Greater East Asia, bodes ill for the future of Anglo-American trickery and intrigue in this part of the world.

The brilliant achievements of this assembly lent emphasis to the epochal results gained at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations. The conference made it doubly clear that all East Asia has risen as one, freed at long last and forever from the bonds of Anglo-American domination. No longer will Greater East Asia be duped and doped by enemy propagandists with designs to split asunder the natural ties binding East Asiatics. Dissension and strife caused by misunderstanding and suspicion caused in turn by warped, distorted news and views are well on their way toward extinction in the limbo of forgotten things.

As Colonel Shuitsu Matsumura, the Army Spokesman, has pointed out, East Asia today has its own news sources, gathering and disseminating truthful, honest reports about the world to East Asiatics and about East Asia to the rest of the world. Here is concrete progress, an attainment impossible under the old conditions when the Anglo-American news agencies had a virtual strangle-hold on various strategic bases throughout this region.

Not only will mutual collaboration among the component units of Greater East Asia be enhanced as a result of this assembly, but there will also be greater cooperation between the East Asiatic family of nations and those of Europe. The warm expression of hearty collaboration and congratulations from the Union of European Newspaper Associations and from Dr. Otto Dietrich, Chief of the Press Section of the Reich Propaganda Ministry, are heartening signs of the world-wide unity of efforts being made toward the creation of a just new order. East Asia and Europe have given proof that their journalists are not content with a mere passive defense against insidious enemy propaganda, but are on the offensive to carry the gospel of truth even into the enemy camp.

And finally, the organization of the Greater East Asia Press Federation by unanimous vote at the third and final day's session of the assembly is definite assurance that in the battle of thought, as well as in the battle of guns, Greater East Asia is fully prepared with the means to crush out the last flickering embers of Anglo-American resistance.

India and World Equilibrium

In the course of his stirring speech at Hibiya Public Hall on November 14, Subhas Chandra Bose said, "The next field of battle is India, and I am confident once they (the Anglo-American Powers) are wiped out of India they will be wiped out from the rest of Asia. And they will go back to their homes, for we have no desire to attack them in their home. But we will not rest until they are expelled from Asia." Few truer words have been uttered on the Indian problem.

Once the British marauders who installed themselves at their ease as overlords in India have been expelled from that remaining stronghold in Asia, the task of liberating Greater East Asia will indeed be finished. The united will of the awakened billion people of this region is, moreover, sufficient guarantee that Mr. Bose's glorious prophecy will be fulfilled and India delivered from British domination.

It is, however, not to be expected that the British will surrender lightly. They themselves admit that without India the British Empire as such must collapse. To retain this "brightest jewel in Britain's crown," whose luster is not dimmed in British eyes by the fact that it is a stolen gem, they will stop at nothing. Indian leaders who demand its return to its lawful owners are illegally detained in prison. The aroused Indian masses are decimated by an unnatural famine fostered at least in part by British official connivance. Moreover, ever since Britain finally succeeded in wresting supremacy in India from France, Portugal and other European rivals, Britain's constant preoccupation has been to set up ever stronger strategic protection of this scintillating treasure. The British strongholds at Aden and Suez, the setting up of British-controlled buffer states to the North, the recent occupation of Madagascar, the one-time British bases at Singapore and Hongkong, were all aimed at ringing around the Indian treasure-house with bristling fortresses to discourage rival aggression and prevent the sword of justice from falling.

Britain's most insidious rival, America, has already, in the garb of an ally, succeeded in penetrating to the heart of the carefully guarded British preserve. Nevertheless the foothold gained will avail it nothing. The American invader will share the inevitable fate of the British usurper in India as all British precautions have proved insufficient to prevent the unsheathing of the sword of justice. This sword has already destroyed the main British bastions of Hongkong and Singapore. Churchill may iterate and reiterate his determination not to liquidate the British Empire and feverishly dispatch reinforcements to hold down India. But the British forces of darkness and oppression in India, and the Americans who seek to replace them, will inevitably fall before the flaming sword of justice and retribution wielded by an awakened Asia, whose arm is strengthened by the firm conviction of the absolute righteousness of her cause.

That dark and bloody epoch in which an aggressive West could enslave and exploit the more pacific spiritual peoples of Asia through wilful abuse of temporary overwhelming material force, attained through purely accidental development of machine power ahead of the East, has already endured too long. Once the pathological, purely machine-based, Anglo-American sense of racial superiority breaks down before the therapeutics of Asia's awakening, and the liberation of all Asia from the Anglo-American yoke, for which the Greater East Asia War is being fought, is accomplished, the hideous interlude of Anglo-American domination of Asia will come to an end. With the closing of that dark era the lost equilibrium between East and West will be restored, to the incommensurable gain of all mankind.

The peoples of Asia are motivated by no vindictive spirit in their present crusade to restore their birthright. Once the Occidental aggressors are expelled from Asia the fundamentally pacific peoples of this region have no desire to emulate them and colonize their homelands as they once colonized Asia. On the contrary the Western Powers will be free to develop their own resources unmolested as Asia will hereafter develop hers. Moreover, should these aggressive Powers, repenting of past misdeeds, turn to Asia not as exploiters but in the desire to establish mutually beneficial relations, mutual enjoyment of the resources of the whole world by all the peoples of the world on the basis of true equality and reciprocity will at last be possible.

The new order in Greater East Asia was envisaged and set up with this ultimate world wide order of peace, harmony and international equilibrium in view. The new order in Europe is no less part of the same evolutionary movement.

When once those obtuse Canutes now controlling Anglo-American destinies, who apparently still believe they can continue to monopolize the world's resources by commanding the tide of human progress and liberty to recede, have been swept away on the wave of enlightenment that has already set the greater part of Asia free, the chief obstruction to this better, brighter world order will be removed. With its removal an era of unprecedented progress will undoubtedly dawn, in and to which all mankind may participate and contribute. A just and lasting peace for the whole of humanity will then cease to be an Utopian dream and become a glorious possibility for the first time in history.

BURMESE GIVING FULL SUPPORT TO WAR EFFORTS OF JAPANESE

Independence of Burma Marks Important Stage in Construction of Greater East Asia

By SHOJIRO IIDA
(From the Kaizo)

Everybody says that the War of Greater East Asia has got to be brought to a completely victorious conclusion at all costs.

What is to be done to ensure emerging victorious from the struggle? It is necessary to unfold new operations on a great scale against the enemy and annihilate him. It is necessary to extend industrial capacity to an extent necessary for us to have enough arms to meet our requirements fully. It is necessary to strengthen the internal structure. Different ways of winning victory in the war will suggest themselves to different people.

My concern here is to bring to the attention of the people the fact that the growth and healthy development of Greater East Asia is a pre-requisite to bringing the war to a conclusively victorious end.

Independent Burma has come into existence. A treaty between Japan and independent Burma has been concluded. Independent Burma has gone to war with America and Britain. The Burmese people are jubilant because they have realized their long cherished desire. We ought to congratulate ourselves greatly upon this. The independence of Burma is a factor in the construction of Greater East Asia. It marks a stage in this great undertaking of ours.

Aim Is Clear

What we are fighting for is clear from the Imperial Rescript declaring war. In a few words the object of our war is to establish a Greater East Asia. That it is so is a matter of universal knowledge in our country.

Japan has effected the new policy toward China. It has got Thailand to recover its former territories. It has seen to Burma and the Philippines becoming independent. It has allowed the native residents of the Southern Regions under our control to participate in government.

These steps were embodiments of the spirit of the War of Greater East Asia. They are the answer to any people who demand to know about the way in which Japan proposes to make Greater East Asia a concrete reality. They demonstrated to the world that Japan's word is unlike Britain's word to India, and that Japan can be depended upon to perform its promise and that quickly.

It must be borne in mind that these steps taken by the Government were toward the construction of the foundations of Greater East Asia. It is up to the people to acquaint themselves fully with the policy of the Government, and, sharing the conviction and thoughts of the Government, to devote themselves to the realization of the region.

It will be an easy thing for the nations of Greater East Asia to pool together their military and economic resources in defeating the designs of America and Britain on Greater East Asia.

Great are the difficulties which are confronting the nations of Greater East Asia at this stage of the war but they will have to be overcome if the ideal state in this part of the globe is to materialize. There is need for us, people of Greater East Asia, to put up with our present hardships, supported by the thought that a glorious future is before us.

Burma's Independence

I am concerned to bring home to the general people the full meaning of the birth of Burma as an independent nation in the chain of nations constituting Greater East Asia, an event which is producing far reaching effects.

Take up a map of the world. You will see how important is the position occupied by Burma politically and strategically. If Burma is to perform its mission as a link in the chain of countries that comprise Greater East Asia, it has to develop into a strong, independent nation economically and strategically, in spite of the fact that it is linked to Japan by special ties. We have got to help it to attain such a state.

Burma is a country rich in food. It also has lots of resources of other materials. When properly approached, the problem of developing Burma will solve itself. Much is to be hoped of its potential military power.

In this connection I wish to stress that there must be mutual trust. An enduring friendship between races is possible only when they have trust in each other. Burma is fighting at our side. Its people will be much inconvenienced in making a living by the arrangement under which it has to help us in the prosecution of the war. But nothing on earth will make it alter its attitude toward Japan, an attitude which is based on trust in us and understanding of us.

The Burmese people are determined nationalists. The truth of this is attested to by the fact that they go in very ancient dresses peculiar to them. One rarely comes across a Burmese man or woman dressed European or American fashion.

Violently Anti-British

Naturally the Burmese people are violently anti British. This fact, in conjunction with another that they are brave, explain why the British dreaded them while they were in control in Burma so that they closed the army completely to Burmese youngsters.

This feeling of the Burmese people toward Britain is a large factor in the close cooperation which has been extended by them to Japan since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and there is reason for believing that it will play a larger role in the development of relations with Japan.

It was about the time of the outbreak of the Russo Japanese War that the Burmese people began to feel attachment to Japan. By degrees they learned to worship Japan and display a keen interest in things Japanese. As soon as the War of Greater East Asia started they began to display their feeling of friendship toward Japan. They organized an army of volunteers to fight for independence. Burmese taking part in Japanese military operations numbered tens of thousand during the early days of the war. Men wearing the uniform of the independence army were to be seen all over Burma.

The Burmese citizens generally did all they could to help Japan in the war with America and Britain, and it is on record that groups of Burmese trapped the remnants of the defeated British and Chungking armies and killed or wounded many of them. The Chungking army seem to have been greatly harassed.

The Burmese citizens made themselves helpful to the Imperial Forces in many other ways. They were only too glad to have the opportunity of providing assistance to the Japanese when it was needed by them for engineering projects like the construction of airfields.

Burma organized a regular army. This was trained by Japanese officers. It has now grown into a very magnificient army. This army is undertaking the defense of Burma.

In every village in Burma there are volunteer defense corps. The chief function of these organizations is to be on the lookout for air raiders, and it sometimes happens that they capture enemy paratroops. They also watch for spies.

Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister, and other leaders of the Burmese Government are industrious men. They are employed night and day on schemes of reconstruction and of cooperation with the Imperial Forces.

In guiding the people, Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw and his associates make a point of driving it home to the people that the first thing is for them to defeat America and Britain and bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful termination and that they have to make every sacrifice in order to be helpful to the Imperial Forces. Loyal to their leaders the Burmese people are performing their appointed tasks. In short, the Burmese people have implicit faith in Japan.

The work of constructing Greater East Asia as has been pointed out will make rapid progress so long as it is guided by the principles of morality and justice, and every step toward the consummation of the undertaking will be a new blow to the enemy whose war aims are not clear. I wonder what Chungking and the people under it will think if they look at the posture of things in Greater East Asia. I am sure that it is not a long time before the people under Chungking will come to know better than to continue a war which cannot but end by making them slaves to America and Britain. The independence of Burma will serve as a reminder to Chungking of the fact that Japan wants to see the principle of justice prevail everythere. As for India, it must have a keen sense of what is going on in Greater East Asia.

ASIATIC REGIONS EMANCIPATED BY JAPAN'S POLITICAL POLICY

Work of Reorganizing Entire Area Since Anglo-American Expulsion Progresses Steadily

By TOSHIO SUMIMOTO
(From the Sozo)

Part II

The organization by Subhas Chandra Bose, a man who believes in an armed struggle for a free India, of a national army made up of Indians burning with the desire to end the British rule in India was a great blow to Britain.

The Indian National Army headed by Subhas Chandra Bose is now developing into a greater and greater fighting machine every day. Unity, loyalty, and sacrifice are the precepts which the officers and men of the army who are in intensive training night and day are called upon to practise.

A notable fact about the Indian National Army is that there is in it none of the class distinction and religious discords and that the officers and men of the army are filled with resolution to beat and crush Britain. The unity of the army is a great thing. It provides the spiritual foundation of a free and independent India.

Mr. Bose's method of conducting the independence movement is to respond to the anti-British struggle in India, help it from outside India, and open a second front in East Asia against Britain.

He would concentrate the manpower and material resources of the 3,000,000 Indians residing in East Asia on this second front. The Provisional Government of Free India has been brought into existence to serve as the central organ for the organization of this second front against Britain.

By the efforts of Mr. Bose and others, the Indian National Army has lately expanded to a considerable extent, and it is admitted by all that in organization and equipment it is already much superior to the army maintained by Britain in India. There is something wonderful about the fighting spirit of the Indian National Army which is expected to go into action in response to the Imperial Forces which are cowing the British Indian army at the Burmese-Indian border. Remembering the great headway made by the anti-British movement in India, the feeling of unrest prevailing throughout India which is in the grip of a great famine, one will be justified in expecting great things of the political and military operations of Japan against the British forces in India. Already India is in great turmoil in the face of a great Japanese political offensive.

A notable political step taken by Japan with regard to Greater East Asia is the emancipation of regions. The work of reorganizing the entire area of Greater East Asia which had been cut up by Britain and maintained by it as colonies is progressing steadily. Under the Japan-Thailand treaty concerning territories, Japan has recognized the inclusion in Thai territory of Kelantan, Trengganu Kedah, and Perlis States of Malai and Kengtung and Mong Pan of the Shan district. The Japan-Burma treaty concerning territories, concluded in September, gave to Burma 37 Shan states, exclusive of Kengtung and Mong Pan, three Karenni states and Wa district. These treaties meant a correction of the divide and rule policy which was pursued by Britain on the pretext of protecting minority races. The areas which have been added to Burmese territory had been converted by Britain into an area under the arbitrary rule of a British commissioner after it had spread propaganda reports to the effect that the residents of the district were so constituted that their fusion with the general Burmese was impossible, and prior to the war it was impossible for the Burmese Cabinet to do anything with regard to the district.

After the advance of the Imperial Forces into Burma, this district was placed under military administration. It was not long before it was brought to light that there was no foundation for the British propaganda reports that the residents of this district constitutionally had little in common with the general Burmese people. On the contrary, this district, as it was found, is inseparably linked to Burma economically.

The discords between the Burmese people and the residents of Kerenni states, which constituted the only blemish on the history of Burma, were at an end with the independence of Burma, and the agreement on general cooperation between the residents of the district and the general Burmese people provided the basis of Burma of one race, one public opinion, and one order, as Head of State Dr. Ba Maw put it.

The principle of restoring to East Asia conditions peculiar to it has been applied in the adjustment of territories, and the fact that East Asia which had been divided by Britain in pursuit of an unnatural, self-seeking policy is being reorganized according to the principles upheld by the people of East Asia which are based on the spirit of the founding of the Empire, is having a great effect of stabilizing the feeling of the various races of East Asia and of bringing them into harmony.

Simultaneously with the Philippines becoming independent, a public promise was made by the Government in the Extraordinary Diet of June that those Indonesians who actually are the residents of Malai, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes would be allowed to participate in government within the year. This move profoundly impressed the Indonesians who are cooperating with the Imperial Forces and are loyal to them.

In Java military administration has already been established. In North Borneo the native residents will be allowed to participate in government beginning December 8. The attitude of Japan on the question of the participation of native residents in government is in contrast with that of Britain which was one of deception. The idea of Japan is to enable the native residents to live in peace as a means of realizing its ideal. Britain just wanted to conciliate the native residents. Japan wants to see them grow up as a race of Greater East Asia.

All the political steps taken by Japan in Greater East Asia are actuated by the desire to make manifest the fundamental principle of the founding of the Empire. The new policy toward China under which the concessions have been returned to China and the extraterritorial rights in China abolished is typical of these measures. Japan is eagerly desirous of seeing China reconstruct itself. By the action of Japan China has been able to lift itself out of the position of a semi-colony in which it had been in since the days of the Opium War. The Chungking regime is the only element in East Asia which is opposed to us.

Chungking continues resistance under immeasurably difficult conditions. Wendell Willkie, in his work "One World,", tells of how the Soong sisters told him that they were eager for the rise of an overwhelming of sentiment in favor of the liberation of Asia, a new system of education for the Asiatic race, a better life for all in Asia and the right of self-government for the Asiatics after independence from the West. We see the Soong sisters who have little of what is East Asiatic in their character displaying a keen interest in the liberation of East Asia. They are wrong only in their method of realizing a liberated East Asia. Remembering the political atmosphere of China, the speech President Wang Ching-wei made at Nanking upon his return from a visit to Japan toward the end of September is highly suggestive. He said to the following effect:

"The meaning of the struggle of resistance has completely been lost. The only thing that remains is the principle of Greater East Asia which was enunciated by the founder of our country. There is no course open to China but to advance, thinking in the same way as Japan, and working together with Japan. The war of resistance of Chungking today is quite a different thing from what it was some time ago. In resisting Japan, Chungking has hitherto insisted that Japan and China could not exist together. It has been made clear today that Japan and China can exist together theoretically as well as practically.

After the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the reasons for a conflict between Japan and China ceased to exist, according to President Wang. There is much meaning in this position of the President at the present stage of the situation between Japan and China. The Japan China relations have entered a new stage.

There will shortly be a strengthening of the political offensive of Japan which was commenced at the beginning of the year, and with it rapid progress will be made by the movement to realize the idea that East Asia is one. This will be a great blow to America and Britain. These countries, wily and cunning, are sure to be beaten in the political operations with Japan whose sole idea is to make the principle of justice prevail.

(End)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Madman's War

To the Editor:

In my previous letter it was pointed out that the Pearl Harbor disasters were brought about on account entirely of a dire lack on the part of the American leaders of the ability to see things exactly as they had been leading to their fatal underestimation of the Japanese potentiality.

As long as the same strategy and tactics worked out by the same General Staff continue to persist, the result cannot but be always the same in all engagements likely to occur in the future. The recent sweeping victories unilaterally won by the Japanese Forces in the Southwest Pacific as were successively announced by the Dai Hon-ei are the logical consequence of their fatal under-estimation of the real strength of the Japanese Forces. The damages sustained by the American fleet had been decidedly no less, if not greater, than those at Pearl Harbor. That is to say, that the best warships, planes, panzers and what not, for the mass production of which the U.S. Government is desperately working in anticipation, no doubt, of the victory, will simply have to play the role of cannon fodder before the Imperial Japanese war-machines and its superhuman fighting morale.

Despite the obvious fact that it is only a question of time until America is completely defeated, her stubborn resistance, because of her tremendous resources, will be continued until the time comes when she realizes herself that she is no more able to offer resistance.

K. TOKUDA

Nakano, Tokyo,
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